



# Town of Whitehall

Water Treatment Facility and System Improvements
Jason Crawford, PE/Owner

#### Project Background

- Radiological MCL & Whitehall Results
  - Uranium
    - ► EPA MCL 30 microgram/L
    - ► Whitehall Avg 30-40 micrograms/L
    - ► Typically, not tested
  - Gross Alpha
    - ► EPA MCL 15 picocuries/L
    - ► Whitehall Avg 10-15 picocuries/L
    - ► Typically tested every 9 years
    - ▶ Violation in 2014
      - ▶ 26 picocuries/L
- Began Quarterly Uranium Testing in 2015
- January 2017 AOC with DEQ





Whitehall Admin. Order on Consent – "Failure to fulfill the requirements of this Consent Order by the specified timeframes, as ordered herein, constitutes a violation of Title 75, chapter 5, part 6, MCA, and may result in the Department seeking a court order requiring additional corrective action and assessing civil penalties."

### **Preliminary Work**

- May 2018 Orig. PER & Funding Applications
- December 2018 & December 2019 PER Updates
  - Alternatives Considered in PER's
    - ▶ 1 No Action
    - 2 New Surface Water Source
    - ▶ 3 New Ground Water Source
    - ▶ 4 IX Treatment Plant in a New Building
      - ► A Using 1 Existing Well and 1 New Well
      - ▶ B Using Both Existing Wells
    - ▶ 4C IX Treatment Plant in Exist. Building
      - Using Both Existing Wells
    - ▶ 4D IX Treatment Plant in Amb. Building
      - Using Existing Wells
      - ▶ Using 1 Existing and 1 New Well
    - ▶ 5 Tank Improvements and Dist. System Improvement

Whitehall Area Water Sampling - On Geology Base FIGURE 3 North Bench Whitetail Ck. Aquifer Pipestone Ck. Aquifer Town Jefferson R. Aquifer **Geology Map Units** Opa Paludal deposit Oat Alluvim of aluvial Tob Parrot Bench County Boundary ---- Railroads Roads Map Generated by Jeff Hedstrom, Great Falls, MT. 406:390:223

## **Project Scope**

- Project Scope
  - ► IX Treatment Plant in a New Building Using the Existing Two Wells
  - Recoat the Tank

Misc. Dist. System Improvements



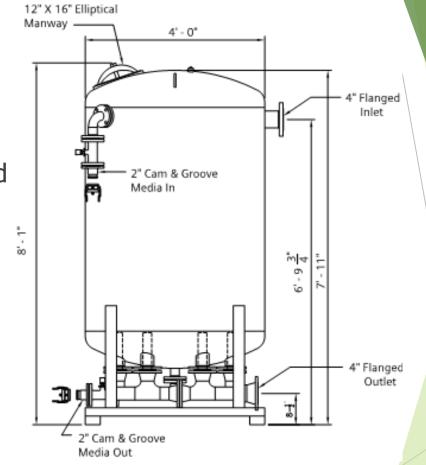
Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology speculates that the uranium in the Whitehall area may be higher in Tertiary sediments because they contain considerable fragments of the Boulder Batholith and related rocks. Ground water moving through this coarse material could acquire uranium from the fragmental uranium-rich sediments.





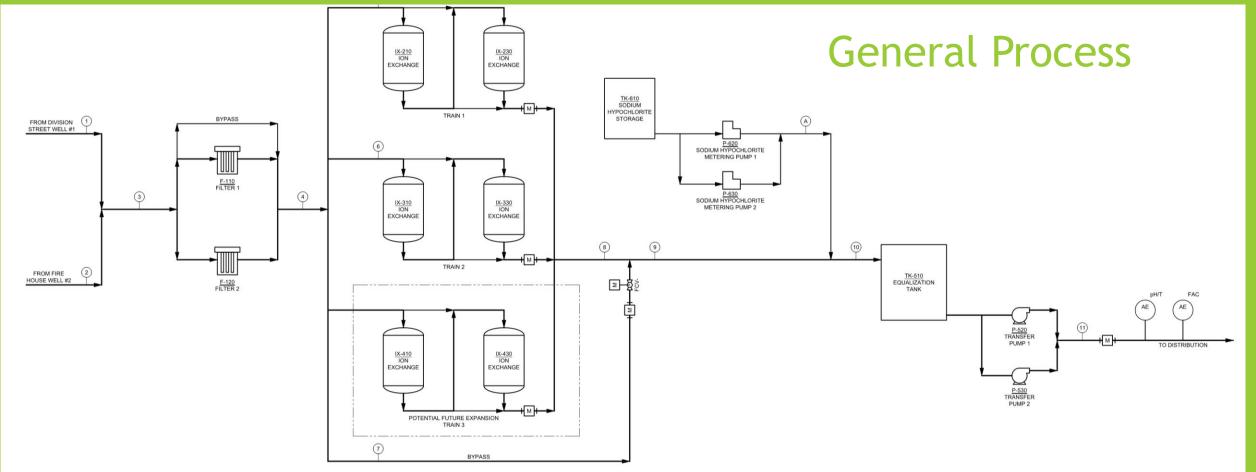
### Ion Exchange Treatment

- Water is Passed Through IX Vessel
  - Anion exchange resin
  - ▶ 220 gpm min. and 340 gpm max. flow
- Use Resin to Exhaustion and Dispose
  - Concentrating uranium is highly regulated
    - Utilize a licensed radiation safety contractor
    - ► Closest disposal site is in Clive, Utah
- ► O&M Costs
  - ▶ Treat 50% of the flow to maximize resin use
  - Replace resin every 4 years
  - > \$20,000/yr budgeted to replace the resin





*US EPA* – "Ion exchange has been identified by EPA as a "best available technology" (BAT) and Small System Compliance Technology (SSCT) for radium, uranium, gross alpha, and beta particle and photon emmitters. It can remove up to 99 percent of these contaminants depending on the resin, pH, and competing ions. Ion exchange resins are regenerated by a series of steps, including backwashing, brining, and rinsing. Ion exchange vessels typically have a service capacity of 200 to 1,500 bed volumes (BV) for radium, as a function of water hardness, and 100,000 to 300,000 BV for uranium."



MASS BALANCE												
PROCESS STREAM DESCRIPTION		DIVISION STREET WELL #1 TO FILTERS	FIRE HOUSE WELL #2 TO FILTERS	COMBINED RAW WATER INFLUENT 1/	FILTERS TO IX INFLUENT MANIFOLD	INFLUENT TO IX TRAIN 1 2/	INFLUENT TO IX TRAIN 2 2/	IX BYPASS	IX EFFLUENT	COMBINED IX EFFLUENT/BYPASS 3/	COMBINED IX EFFLUENT/BYPASS	TRANSFER PUMPS TO DISTRIBUTION
STREAM NUMBER	UNITS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
OPERATING SCENARIO 1: PER AVERAGE DAY WATER	DEMAND	(216,000 GPD; 1 TRAIN	OPERATED AT 10 HR	PER DAY)								
DESIGN FLOW	GPM	TBD	TBD	360	360	223		137	223	360	360	360
AVERAGE TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	μg/L	32.5	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		40.9	<1	16.2	16.2	16.2
MAXIMUM TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	μg/L	46.3	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9		55.9	<1	21.9	21.9	21.9
OPERATING SCENARIO 2: PER PEAK DAY WATER DEN	IAND (666,	,000 GPD; 1 TRAIN OPE	RATED AT 24 HR PER I	DAY)								
DESIGN FLOW	GPM	TBD	TBD	462	462	287		176	287	462	462	462
AVERAGE TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	mg/L	32.5	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		40.9	<1	16.2	16.2	16.2
MAXIMUM TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	μg/L	46.3	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9		55.9	<1	21.9	21.9	21.9
<b>OPERATING SCENARIO 3: PEAK SUMMER WATER DE</b>	MAND (864	4,000 GPD; 2 TRAINS O	PERATED AT 20 HR PE	R DAY)								
DESIGN FLOW	GPM	TBD	TBD	720	720	223	223	274	446	720	720	720
AVERAGE TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	mg/L	32.5	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	<1	16.2	16.2	16.2
MAXIMUM TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	mg/L	46.3	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9	<1	21.9	21.9	21.9
OPERATING SCENARIO 4: MAXIMUM FLOW THROUGH	H 1 TRAIN	(787,000 GPD; 1 TRAII	N OPERATED AT 24 HR	PER DAY)								
DESIGN FLOW	GPM	TBD	TBD	547	547	339		208	339	547	547	547
AVERAGE TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	mg/L	32.5	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		40.9	<1	16.2	16.2	16.2
MAXIMUM TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION	mg/L	46.3	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9		55.9		21.9	21.9	21.9

#### NOTES:

- 1. COMBINED RAW WATER INFLUENT SET TO THE MAXIMUM LIANIUM CONCENTRATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS MASS BALANCE. THE ACTUAL INFLUENT CONCENTRATION WILL VARY WITH CONCENTRATION AND THE RELATIVE FLOW RATES OF EACH WELL.
- 2. STREAM 7 IDENTICAL TO STREAM 8 WHEN IX TRAIN 2 IN SERVICE AND IX TRAIN 1 IN STANDBY FOR SCENARIOS 1, 2, AND 4.
- 3. URANIUM MCL IS 30 µg/L. URANIUM TREATMENT TARGET IS ≤ 22 µg/L.
- 4. MINIMUM FLOW THROUGH IX VESSELS IS 220 GPM; MAXIMUM FLOW IS 340 GPM.
  5. MAXIMUM BYPASS FLOW RATE IS 38% OF TOTAL FLOW

DOSE

1 SCENARIO 1
SCENARIO 2
SO SCENARIO 3
SCENARIO 4
SCENARIO 4
SCENARIO 4

12.5% SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE ADDITION

UNITS

STREAM NUMBER

MIN

mg/L 0.5 4 GPH 0.07 0.58

GPH 0.09 0.74

GPH 0.14 1.15 GPH 0.11 0.88 US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Fact Sheet CAS #7440-61-1 -

"Natural uranium and depleted uranium have the identical chemical effect on your body. Kidney damage has been seen in humans and animals after inhaling or ingesting uranium compounds."

**Funding** 

Current Project Budget

▶ \$6.3M - Total Project Cost

▶ \$625K - TSEP Grant- Awarded 5/2019

▶ \$125K - RRGL Grant - Awarded 5/2019

▶ \$450K - CDBG Grant - Awarded 6/2019

▶ \$270K - WRDA Grant - Awarded 8/2020

\$2M - ARPA Grant- Awarded 10/2021

▶ \$200K - EPA WIIN Grant - Awarded 2/2022

▶ \$3.67M - Total Grant

> \$900K - USDA RD Loan - Obligated 5/2020

▶ \$700K - USDA RD Loan - After Bid 9/2022

▶ \$1M - SRF Loan - Application 2/2022

▶ \$30K - Local Contribution



#### WHITEHALL WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

#### Project Budget

		COMMITTED FUNDS									
	OTHER - WRDA, USDA, RD, SFR, ETC.	EPA Wiin GRANT	ARPA - COMPETITIVE GRANT	Montana Coal Endowment Program	CDBG	Renewable Resource Grant	USACE WRDA1	USDA RD	Local Contribution	Total	
Personnel Costs				\$1,000						\$1,000	
Office Costs				\$1,000						\$1,000	
WRDA Grant Admin completed by WRDA							\$30,000			\$30,000	
Grant and Loan Admin			\$25,000		\$15,000			\$15,000		\$55,000	
Legal Costs								\$3,500		\$3,500	
Interim Interst								\$15,000		\$15,000	
Audit Fees			\$12,000						\$3,000	\$15,000	
Travel & Training				\$500						\$500	
Bond Costs								\$20,000		\$20,000	
										\$0	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	\$0	\$0	\$37,000	\$2,500	\$15,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$53,500	\$3,000	\$141,000	
										4	
Preliminary Engineering		4000 000		400.000		4	407.000		\$5,000	\$5,000	
Engineering Design		\$200,544		\$99,456		\$125,000	\$27,400		\$22,000	\$474,400	
Construction Engineering Services			\$207,955		\$100,000		\$115,620			\$423,575	
Construction	\$850,253		\$1,552,090	\$485,018	\$304,474		\$89,935	\$791,958		\$4,073,728	
Contingency	\$852,174		\$202,955	\$38,026	\$30,526		\$7,045	\$54,542		\$1,185,268	
TOTAL ACTIVITY	\$1,702,427	\$200,544	\$1,963,000	\$622,500	\$435,000	\$125,000	\$240,000	\$846,500	\$27,000	\$6,161,971	
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,702,427	\$200,544	\$2,000,000	\$625,000	\$450,000	\$125,000	\$270,000	\$900,000	\$30,000	\$6,302,971	

### Summary of Ground Water Report

According to the Ground Water Report the three best options for a new ground water source are the North Bench, the Aquifer East of Town, and the Pipestone Creek Aquifer.

The North Bench had the lowest uranium values but still tested positive for uranium in 5 of the 7 samples. The wells on the North Bench only yield between 30 and 100 gpm and the Ground Water Report suggested "yields in the North Bench are questionable".

In comparison to the North Bench, Higher levels of uranium were detected in the Aquifer East of Town and the Pipestone Creek Aquifer. According to the report the Aquifer East of Town contains substantial volumes of high-yield coarse channelized gravels.

The Ground Water Report suggests that higher pumping rates may increase uranium levels and that ground water moving through this coarse material could acquire uranium from the fragmental uranium-rich sediments. New wells on the North Bench, in the Aquifer East of Town, and in the Pipestone Creek Aquifer show low initial uranium levels but once wells are put into regular production it is possible they could begin to show elevated levels of uranium as more ground water is pumped from the aquifers.

At this time, there is no clear evidence suggesting that a reliable uranium free groundwater aquifer is available nor clear evidence to support new wells not becoming contaminated with uranium once they are put into regular production. Since we do not have a reliable uranium free groundwater source, the New Ground Water Source Alternative will **NOT** be considered further in this report.





usgs – "Naturally radioactive constituents are found as trace elements in most rocks and soils and are formed principally by the radioactive decay of uranium-238 and thorium-232 (Zapecza and Szabo, 1988)......during decay of uranium, alpha and beta particles are emitted and radium and radon are formed as interim radiogenic daughter products; these, in turn, ultimately decay to a stable form of lead..."

**DEQ** – "Systems are required to monitor the microbial, chemical and radiological quality of the water they produce on a periodic basis. Monitoring frequency is based on the chemical or contaminant. Some chemicals are monitored continuously; others are monitored daily, monthly, annually, triennially, and for some situations sampling is conducted every 9 years."